

22432 to 22459—Continued.

each other, a rare thing with Chinese cabbage. Very much esteemed locally. Needs a rich, well-irrigated soil. Sow in June, transplant in early September. 2 feet apart in each direction, take up after the first frost and store in cool, frostproof pit." (*Meyer*.)

22460 and 22461. CUPRESSUS spp.**Cedar.**

From Paris, France. Purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received March 27, 1908.

22460. CUPRESSUS BENTHAMII KNIGHTIANA (Perry) Mast.

22461. CUPRESSUS BENTHAMII LINDLEYI (Klotzsch) Mast.

22463 and 22464. STIZOLOBIUM spp.

From Saharumpur, Northwest Province, British India. Presented by Mr. A. C. Hartless, superintendent, Government Botanic Gardens. Received March 30, 1908.

22463. STIZOLOBIUM NIVEUM (Roxb.) Kuntze.

(For description see No. 19181.)

22464. STIZOLOBIUM CAPITATUM (Roxb.) Kuntze.

22465. MEDICAGO SATIVA L.**Alfalfa.**

From Guaranda, Ecuador. Presented by Father Luis Sodiro, through Mr. C. J. Brand. Received March, 1908.

Morada or *Guaranda*. "This alfalfa is extensively grown in the Province of Bolivar at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 feet. Methods of cultivation, etc., are described in Bulletin No. 118, Bureau of Plant Industry." (*Brand*.)

22466. MEDICAGO SATIVA L.**Alfalfa.**

From Lima, Peru. Presented by Prof. George Vanderghen, director of the Escuela Nacional de Agricultura, through Mr. C. J. Brand. Received March, 1908.

Monsefu. "This alfalfa is quite commonly cultivated in Peru; yields more cuttings and is more hairy, woody, and hollow stemmed than ordinary or Chilean alfalfa." (*Brand*.)

22467. MEDICAGO SATIVA L.**Alfalfa.**

From Oberschöpfung in Baden, Germany. Secured from Mr. Ludwig Keller, landwirth, through Mr. C. J. Brand. Received March, 1908.

Alt Deutsche Frankische. "(P. L. H. No. 3321.) This alfalfa has been grown for some years in south Germany on soils rich in shells and jurassic lime. It is grown especially in the vineyard regions, where a specialty is made of seed production. For this purpose fields having a southern exposure are given preference. When grown between the rows of grapes it gives its highest yields. Practically nothing is known of injury from dodder where this strain is grown, which has led to a belief among some growers in Baden that it is immune to dodder. This, however, is not the case. Sections where this *Old German Frankonian* lucern is grown are little adapted, on account of climatic conditions, to seed production, and it is said that this strain is the only one which has given satisfactory results. The seed is generally sown broadcast under barley. After the first year many growers throw the lucern into rows by hoeing. This enables the lower heads on the plants to mature their seed, and also tends to give a more uniformly ripe product.

"The first cutting is made when the lucern is about half grown (60 centimeters high), in order that the second crop may have time to mature its seed by September. Hulling machinery is uncommon in south Germany, so that pods are thrashed from the straw and then stored in the granary until winter. This method permits a certain amount of after-ripening and also in a measure